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CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T/NOFORN

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

# INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY East Germany/USSR

DATE DISTR. 15 August 1955

SUBJECT 1. Development Activities at VEB Funkwerk Koepenick
2. List of Department Heads of the Koepenick plant as of 1 January 1955

NO. OF PAGES 6

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

25X1

DATE OF INFO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

1. During January and February 1955, only slow progress was made in the development of the collision prevention set (Meddo set). After the sea tests on the Wismar during a trip to Riga and back to Rostock were completed, a final conference was held in the motion picture theater of Funkwerk K[redacted] ember 1954. This conference was attended by about [redacted] them two VP-See officers in civilian clothes, incl[redacted] who had previously inspected the set at the Funkwerk; Nowke (fnu) [redacted] (fnu) from Funkwerk [redacted] fuer Fernmeldewesen. [redacted] transmitter during tests aboard the [redacted] was given as 12 kW and the receiver sensitivity as 1 to 3 . $10^{10}$ W. The coast line could be clearly identified on the screen at a distance of 28 nautical miles, ships at 12 miles [redacted]s, according to their size, at about 3 nautical miles. T[redacted] set was dismantled and returned to Funkwerk Koepenick. Th[redacted] of the Wismar and the technical personnel from Funkwerk Koepenick were given a cordial reception at Riga. Youth organizations arranged dance parties and tours through town. It was forbidden, however, to take photographs of the harbor area. The Meddo set was not to be in operation in Riga Harbor.

2. The official designation of the Meddo set was project No K 5-28. In early February 1955, the set was still at Funkwerk Koepenick, but was to be turned over to the customer, probably the VP, in late February, to be subjected first to coastal tests and later [redacted] to sea tests. An eggineer from the plant was to be present during these tests. All documents including descriptions, working instructions, test directives and test reports had to be completed by that time. The set was subjected to small modifications which were also entered in the sketches. The old control oscillograph was replaced by a new impulse unit which operated in combination with an "anticlutter-sea" (sic) unit. The new unit was installed in an improvised way so it could be replaced by the old unit at any time. The designing of a new "case type" antenna was completed. This antenna was to be installed to replace the one in use which bundled too [redacted]

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2. The official designation of the Meddo set was project No K 5-28. In early February 1955, the set was still at Funkwerk Koepenick, but was to be turned over to the customer, probably the VP, in late February, to be subjected first to coastal tests and later [redacted] to sea tests. An engineer from the plant was to be present during these tests. All documents including descriptions, working instructions, test directives and test reports had to be completed by that time. The set was subjected to small modifications which were also entered in the sketches. The old control oscillograph was replaced by a new impulse unit which operated in combination with an "anticlutter-sea" (sic) unit. The new unit was installed in an improvised way so it could be replaced by the old unit at any time. The designing of a new "case type" antenna was completed. This antenna was to be installed to replace the one in use which handled too [redacted]

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3. In January 1955, no decision had been reached regarding the development of a new enlarged Meddo set. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
[redacted] while the other group, primarily 25X1
composed of young engineers, defended the opinion that the status of development attained was merely the basis for further development 25X1
work on the set. The general outlook for the further development of the Meddo set and its production was rather bad. [redacted]
[redacted] one after the other, nobody 25X1
wanted to take the responsibility for the further development of the project. It was assumed, however, that in spite of the difficult 25X1
situation, Horst Geschwinde, chief of the TEA Department, would be assigned to control the development activities. Additional problems were expected in connection with the budget for the new improved Meddo set. As a result of miscalculations by the State Planning Commission in 1954, many orders had to wait until the funds for the production were allocated. Since it was still undecided whether the Meddo set was to be further developed, no funds were allotted and this caused delays and complicated the fixing of budgets.

4. By early February 1955, the plant had received the project numbers for the further development of the Meddo set but no technical details and specifications; these would probably not be given before the tests of the Meddo set were completed. It was presumed that a slightly shorter close range with a higher pulse frequency would be requested. The improved set was to be equipped only with miniature tubes of the 80 and 90 series exclusively.

5. In early January 1955, the plant received the first top transistors for testing purposes; the transistors were innovations manufactured by the Carl von Ossietzky Plant for Component Parts of Telecommunication Techniques in Teltow.

6. In January 1955, [redacted] that experiments with underwater teletype telephony and telegraphy were being conducted at the plant. Pessler's laboratory of the TEN Department was allegedly in charge of these developments. No details were obtained.

7. During January and February 1955, [redacted] little progress was made in the development of a commercial receiver. [redacted] many difficulties were encountered with the material supply. The development was also 25X1
handicapped by the loss of personnel. Several engineers were [redacted] 25X1
to complete the calibration voltage divider. [redacted]
[redacted] Nobody wanted to be responsible for the project. The first [redacted] of the commercial receiver would probably not be completed on schedule in March.

8. Two calibration voltage divider units for long and short waves were developed on Soviet order. The long wave unit [redacted] was [redacted] delivered to the USSR in late 1954. The completion of the short wave unit was delayed, because the measuring precision was reduced by matching.



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Friedrich

25X1

errors which were very difficult to eliminate. The set was scheduled to be completed by 31 March 1955. It was believed impossible that this target date could be met after Ing [redacted] Koenick had developed the short wave calibration [redacted] Koepenick.

9. [redacted] This action stopped important activities, among others, the construction of the long commercial receiver. HV RFT (Main Administration of Radio and Telecommunication Techniques) intended to hire a new development chief for the entire plant. This action would make [redacted] the chiefs of Development Department 1 and 2 (TE 1 and TE 2); [redacted] Dr. Weber applied for a professorial [redacted] Institute of Technology. In early Jan[redacted] and that he planned to go to West Germany after he left the plant on [redacted] with reference to a statement of the plant di[redacted] Ottenhoffel's and Manthey's departure, that [redacted] Laboratory Chief[redacted] dismissed from the plant and had to leave immedi[redacted]

Comment: Also known as the anticollision device (Kollisionsschutzgeraet)

Comment. For a corrected list of tubes [redacted], see Annex 1. A previous list which contained several [redacted] transmitted with a previous report [redacted]

Comment. For a table of organization of the individual development departments as of 1 January 1955, see Annex 2.

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Also known as the anticollision device (Kollisionsschutzgeraet).

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Tubes Installed in the Meddo Set Developed at Funkwerk Koepenick

C - Transmitter and Receiver unit

I Center drawer, right:

1 - 3 impulse unit: EAA 91, 2 x ECC 81

II Top drawer:

4 transmitter keying stage: 6 SN7, 6 AG7, LV 3, 5D21.
5 magnetron
6 Composite transmitter and receiver unit: nullodes
7 Mixer head: Germanium diodes
8 Intermediate frequency amplifier: 2 x EF 96

III 9 Intermediate frequency amplifier: EF 95, was replaced by 96

D Antenna

A Indicator Unit

10 Multivibrator: EAA 91, 6SN7, 6AC7
11 Relaxing oscillator: 2 EAA 91, 2 x 6SN7, LV 3, 6 AC7
12 Brightness modulation stage: 6 SN7
13 Range meter: 6 AC7, EAA 91, 6AC7, 6SN7
14 Range indicator generator: 6SN7, EAA 91, 2 x EF 96
15 Frequency changer; 6J6
16 Video amplifier; EF 96, 6AG7
17 Focusing; 6AC7
18 High voltage generator: 6L6
19 9" picture tube



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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. During January and February 1955, only slow progress was made in the development of the collision prevention set (Meddo set).[1] After the sea tests on the Wismar during a trip to Riga and back to Rostock were completed, a final conference was held in the motion picture theater of Funkwerk Koepenick on 23 December 1954. This conference was attended by about 60 persons, among them two VP-See officers in civilian clothes, including one who had previously inspected the set at the Funkwerk: Howke (fnu) (phonetic spelling). Dipl Ing Winkler (fnu) from Funkwerk Dresden and Dr. Ignatz Ladurner from the VEB Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen. The average impulse power of the transmitter during the tests aboard the Wismar was given as 12 kW and the receiver sensitivity as 1 to 3 . $10^{-10}$ W. The coast line could be clearly identified on the screen at a distance of 28 nautical miles, ships at 12 miles and buoys, according to their size, at about 3 nautical miles. The Meddo set was dismantled and returned to Funkwerk Koepenick. The crew of the Wismar and the technical personnel from Funkwerk Koepenick were given a cordial reception at Riga. Youth organizations arranged dance parties and tours through town. It was forbidden, however, to take photographs of the harbor area. The Meddo set was not to be in operation in Riga Harbor. 25X1

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while the other group, primarily composed of young engineers, defended the opinion that the status of development attained was merely the basis for further development work on the set. The general outlook for the further development of the Meddo set and its production was rather bad. 25X1

one after the other, nobody wanted to take the responsibility for the further development of the project. It was assumed, however, that in spite of the difficult situation, Horst Geschwinde , chief of the TEA Department, would be assigned to control the development activities. Additional problems were expected in connection with the budget for the new improved Meddo set. 25X1 As a result of miscalculations by the State Planning Commission in 1954, many orders had to wait until the funds for the production were allocated. Since it was still undecided whether the Meddo set was to be further developed, no funds were allotted and this caused delays and complicated the fixing of budgets.

4. By early February 1955, the plant had received the project numbers for the further development of the Meddo set but no technical details and specifications; these would probably not be given before the tests of the basic Meddo set were completed. It was presumed that a slightly shorter close range with a higher pulse frequency would be requested. The improved set was to be equipped only with miniature tubes of the 80 and 90 series exclusively.

5. In early January 1955, the plant received the first top transistors for testing purposes; the transistors were innovations manufactured by the Carl von Ossietzky Plant for Component Parts of Telecommunication Techniques in Teltow.

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7. During January and February 1955, little progress was made in the development of a commercial receiver. Many difficulties were encountered with the material supply. The development was also handicapped by the loss of personnel. Several engineers were transferred to complete the calibration voltage divider. 25X1

Nobody wanted to be responsible for the project. The first prototype of the commercial receiver would probably not be completed on schedule in March.

8. Two calibration voltage divider units for long and short waves were developed on Soviet order. The long wave unit was delivered to the USSR in late 1954. The completion of the short wave unit was delayed, because the measuring precision was reduced by matching



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errors which were very difficult to eliminate. The set was scheduled to be completed by 31 March 1955. It was believed improbable that this target date could be met after Ing Friedrich Koehler, who had developed the short wave calibration receiver set left Funkwerk Koepenick. 25X1

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9. . This action stopped important 25X1
activities, among others the construction of the long commercial receiver. HV RFT (Main Administration of Radio and Telecommunication Techniques) intended to hire a new development chief for the entire plant. This action would make useless the chiefs of Development Department 1 and 2 (TE 1 and TE 2), Wolfgang Bruske and Dr. Heinrich Weber. Dr. Weber applied for a professorial chair at the Dresden or Rostock Institute of Technology. In early January 1955, 25X1

25X1

He made reference to a statement of the plant 25X1
director at the ti of Schuettloeffel's and Manthey's departure, that anyone who wa d to quit could do so. Laboratory Chief Ing Roscher of theTET Department was dismissed from the plant and had to leave immediately.3 25X1

1. Comment: Also known as the anticollision device (Kollisionsschutzgeraet).

2. Comment. For a corrected list of tubes of the Meddo set, see 25X1
Annex 1. A previous list which contained several errors was transmitted with a previous report.

3. Comment. For a table of organization of the individual development 25X1
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Annex 1

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Tubes Installed in the Meddo Set Developed at Fuchwerk Koepenick

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I Center drawer, right:

1 - 3 impulse unit: EAA 91, 2 x ECC 81

II Top drawer:

4 transmitter keying stage: 6 SN7, 6 AG7, LV 3, 5R21
5 magnetron
6 Composite transmitter and receiver unit: ballodes
7 Mixer head: Germanium diodes
8 Intermediate frequency amplifier: 2 x EF 96

III 9 Intermediate frequency amplifier: EF 95, was replaced by 96

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10 Multivibrator: EAA 91, 6SN7, 6AG7
11 Relaxing oscillator: 2 EAA 91, 2 x 6SN7, LV 3, 6 AG7
12 Brightness modulation stage: 6 SN7
13 Range meter: 6 AG7, EAA 91, 6AG7, 6SN7
14 Range indicator generator: 6SN7, EAA 91, 2 x EF 96
15 Frequency changer: 6C6
16 Video amplifier: EF 96, 6AG7
17 Focusing: 6AG7
18 High voltage generator: 6L6
19 9" picture tube



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Table of Organization of Development Departments at Funkwerk Koepenick

Status 1 January 1955

Funkwerk Koepenick included the following three plants:

I Koepenick
II Oberschoeneweide
III Kablow, previously designated Zernsdorf

Plant I Koepenick was composed of the following departments:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| T | (technical management) | Dipl Ing Walter | Heine |
| | (assistant) | Franz | Gadde |
| TE 1 | Development Field 1 | Wolfgang | Bruske |
| TES | Development of Transmitters | Dipl Ing Heinz | Braunhold |
| | Laboratory 1 | Gottfried | Schuppang |
| | Laboratory 2 | | Ing Karl-Michael Ostmann |
| | Laboratory 3 | | Ing Schmidt (fnu) |
| | Laboratory 4 | Gerhard | Koetz |
| TEU | Development VHF Equipment | Willy | Zeletzki |
| TEW | Heat Generators | Dipl Ing Erich | Tripmacher |
| | Laboratory 1 | Ernst | Stolle |
| | Laboratory 2 | Gerhard | Kuehnel |
| | Laboratory 3 | Artur | Ebert SED member |
| TEF | Ship Radio | Heinz | Lange |
| TEO | Power Supply | Siegfried | Hanske returnee from the USSR |
| TE 2 | Development Field 2 | Dr Heinrich | Weber |
| TEZ | unknown | Alfred | Koehn |
| TEN | Low Frequency, Underwater Sound, Acoustics | Willy | Geissler , SED engineer 25X1 |
| | Laboratory 1 | [redacted] | |
| | Laboratory 2 | Kurt | Gueldenpfennig |
| | Laboratory 3 | Harald | Pessler |
| | Laboratory 4 | Fritz | Knochenhauer |
| | Laboratory 5 | | Eberhard (fnu) |
| TET | Development of Measuring Instruments | Dipl Ing Heinz | Dobesch |
| | Laboratory 1 | Ing Hans | Fleischer , returnee from the USSR |
| | Laboratory 2 | Dipl Ing Klaus-Guenter | Ebert |
| | Laboratory 3 | Ing Posche (fnu) | |
| | Laboratory 4 | Ing Max | Schiller |



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|---|---|---|
| TEE | Development of Receivers | |
| TEA | Development of Antennas Laboratory 1 | |
| TER | Govenor Techniques | Dipl Ing Bodo Wagner |
| TPG | Technical Projection of Instruments | Wolfgang Lichthardt |
| TPF | Technical Projection Ship Radio Sets | Wilhelm Siedel |
| TPS | Special Projections | Suchomski (fnu) |
| TE 3 | Commercial Technical Affairs | Franz Rehdorf |

Dipl Ing Jung (fnu) of the Technical Administration was assigned to be in charge of classified material. Prior to this assignment he was used for unknown special purposes.

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